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FROM THE PRESIDENT



Dear Nuts,

If there are any of you who missed out on our trip to Nevada last month, you missed some great cool weather digging in a little-disturbed area, which dates back to the 1860's. A few people found coins, others retrieved marbles, buttons, bottles, toys, and many other interesting artifacts. Thanks to our Wagon Masters, James Jeffries, Jeral Smith, and Jim Liddiard for leading us to this great area.

Our annual trip to Frisco will be over Memorial Day weekend. Perhaps you have heard Bob Campbell tell about the gold coin that was found there a few years ago. "Caught in mid air, before it could land on the screen." If you are tired of Frisco, there are many other mining camps and ghost towns in the area you can check out. But please stop in at Frisco, and say hello to the rest of us.

A few months ago I read a book called Storm Gold by Lee Nelson. I don't usually read novels, but this one is a historical novel about the Spanish miners who worked in Utah before the Mormons arrived. Mr. Nelson seems to understand a great deal about the early inhabitants of this area. I was pleased when he accepted our invitation to speak to our group.

See you at the meeting.

Karen Lico

From The Editor—

Great turn out for the April meeting, (40)!! We had three new NUTS! Steve & Vickie Smith (Vickie prints the Token Hunter for me), Rusty Brooks, and Kent Foster. Hope you like being NUTS!! And, as usual the FOM table was over-flowing with finds. There was everything from spurs to a harmonica. I'm sure Jeral had writers cramp after the night was over. Nevada was enjoyable. A star on Julie and Ralph Gold's head for keeping track of 10 kids and 2 dogs--WHEW!! Thanks to wagonmaster Jim Liddiard for being there from start to finish in case someone needed any help. Bob Campbell's displays of his Mormon medals was a treat to see--alot of oohs and aahs! It was impossible to pick a favorite. WARNING!! When your out in the "wilds" doing your thing, be sure to check for ticks. Joe and I were out recently and lucky me had a tick crawling on the top of my leg inside of my Levis--gives you the willies!!!! Rumor has it that Frisco has been dug to death, but maybe, just maybe, you will find that untouched spot or dig just a little deeper than anyone else has to find that rare token or that little gold coin!!! You know that it's there somewhere. Good Luck!

FROM THE WAGONMASTER, JERAL SMITH



We set a new club record for the number of entries at the April meeting. It went from 77 entries to 124 entries. WOW!!! That is an additional 47 entries. More members are participating. KEEP UP THE GOOD WORK.

FIND OF THE MONTH WINNERS

U.S. COIN - Alan Aitken - 1858-S Seated Liberty Quarter
FOREIGN COIN - James Jeffries - Chinese Cash Coin 1736-1795
TOKEN - Bruce Dugger - Westside Wine & Liquor, Salt Lake City
JEWELRY - Jim Liddiard - "Moose" Watch Fob
ARTIFACT - Robert Hermansen - Utah Territorial Medal
NON-METAL - Alan Aitken - Indian Arrow Smoothing Stone
BUTTON - Jeral Smith - Baseball Cap Button
PEOPLE'S CHOICE BOTTLE - Alan Aitken - Folger's Golden Gate Flavoring
OLDEST U.S. COIN - Bruce Dugger - 1853 Half Dime
and Tim Rose - 1853 Seated Dime
OLDEST U.S. CENT - Bruce Dugger - 1892 Indian Head
MOST VALUABLE U.S. COIN - Tim Rose - 1921 Mercury Dime

CHANGE IN F.O.M. RULES

Most valuable coin must be graded to a \$20.00 value or better based on the 1995 black book. Members should have a verbal or written appraisal from a reputable coin dealer, if not, the wagonmasters will make the final determination.

NEW MEMBERS!! NEED F.O.M. RULES? SEE SARAH LEWIS FOR EXTRA COPIES OF RULES FROM THE FEBRUARY TOKEN HUNTER.

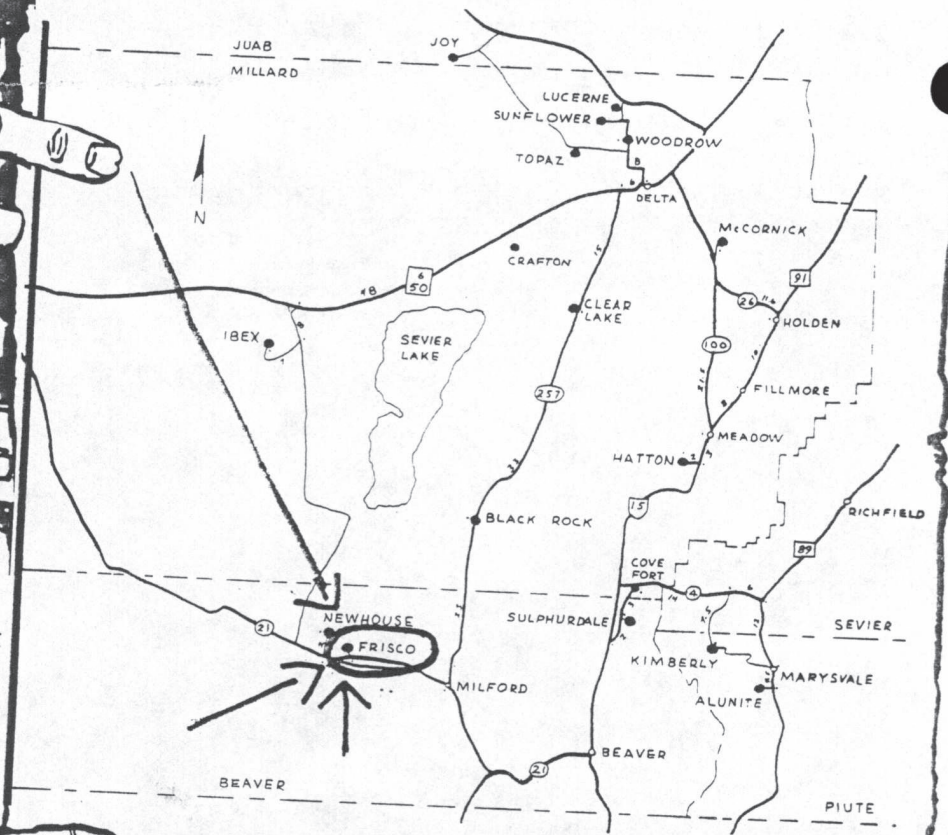


"Come on, Norman, you've shown, now tell!"

PACK YOR Gear!!
THEM NUTS.
Are GoIN' Agin.



Where: Frisco
When: MAY 27-29
(Memorial Week-End)



Keep AN EYE out For RATTlers

FRISCO

Beaver County

Frisco, born in 1876, after the chance discovery of silver and lead ores in 1875, nestles in the southern tip of the San Francisco mountains, from which comes its name. Two slightly varying accounts tell of the origin. According to one, two prospectors, James Ryan and Samuel Hawkes, were working a small claim and they passed by a limestone ledge every day from their camp to their workings. Finally, one day, they hiked up to the ledge, chipped some pieces from it, found silver-bearing galena and knew they had something good. The other story has the same two men passing by the ledge on the way from Pioche to possibly Alta or Park City to participate in those booms. At any rate after sinking a 25 foot shaft through almost solid ore, as typical prospectors, they thought they had best get out while they could. In early 1876 they sold the claim for \$25,000 and thought they were getting a steal.

The new owners called it the Horn Silver mine and shortly began to realize values of \$100 per ton. The new town developed rapidly: mining merchants and drifters came in by the hundreds. Other mines were struck, the Carbonate, Rattler, Golden Reef and Grampion, each having its own smelter. Charcoal ovens were built to serve the smelters, using the various kinds of cedar, dwarf pine, mountain mahogany and sagebrush.

Because of the lack of water, the town "needed" 23 boons to wash down the dust. With that kind of a start Frisco was soon known as the wildest town in the Great Basin. Killings were commonplace and the "meat wagon" made especially heavy hauls after payday. Water was freighted in with supplies or brought from Wah Wah Springs to the west and sold door to door.

In 1879, the well-known banker Jay Cooke and some Salt Lake City interests bought the Horn Silver mine for \$5 million, then persuaded the Utah Southern Railroad to build an extension to Milford and up to Frisco. This was accomplished in 1880, which made ore shipments to the Salt Lake Valley smelters more economical than processing them in town.

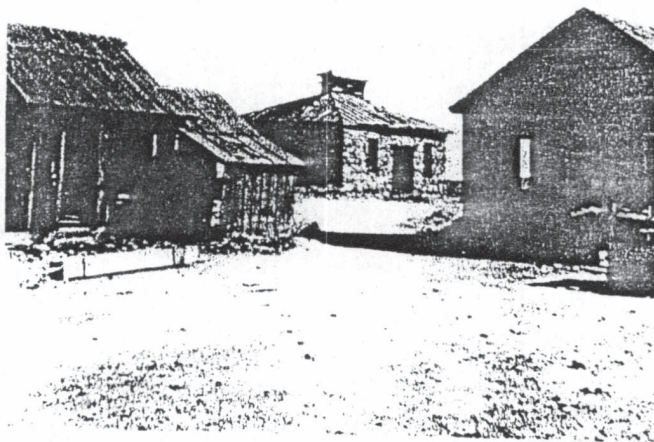
Water was brought in tank cars from Black Rock and supplies from Salt Lake City. The only trouble with the railroad was it brought in even more gamblers, night ladies and such. From 1880-85 some 6000 people lived in town. Houses and shops were built on all the level places plus up on the hillsides. Numerous general and specialty stores were booming. There was a hotel with a basement dance hall which also served for town meetings, political rallies and church services. A schoolhouse and weekly paper, *The Frisco Times*, were busy. The hospital was also quite active as underground temperatures were high and miners suffered from various illnesses aggravated by their work.

Early in 1885 as the night shift had just come up the main shaft of the Horn Silver mine the foreman realized the ground was shuddering beneath him. Instead of sending

the next crew down he held back. A few minutes later, with a thundering roar that broke windows in Milford, the entire mine caved in from bottom to top. Inasmuch as most of the town's miners worked at that mine, when they left abruptly after the cave-in, the population was drastically reduced. The mills and charcoal kilns were quiet.

In 10 years the mines had produced \$54 million and although a new shaft was drilled down the 900 feet to the ore bed the town had already died and the mildew set in. Only a handful of miners and families stayed to work the mine. Ten years later hundreds of vacant shacks and stores littered the hillsides. Only a few dozen dwellings were still occupied and two stores were still open. The mine was still rich enough to put out \$20 million from 1885-1913. By 1920 no one lived in town. Sporadic work was done in the district until 1940, and even now some exploration is still underway but the town is long dead.

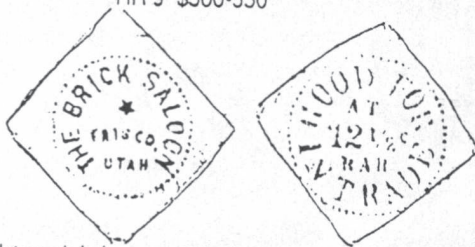
Fifteen miles on State Highway 21 west from the center of Milford is a short dirt road leading off to the right (north-west) into the business district of Frisco. Five beehive-shaped charcoal kilns sit brooding over empty stone walls, derelict equipment and remains of a mill. Railroad grades run in several directions. A block and a half further west along the highway a well marked railroad grade leads into the mining section of town. Several ancient frame stores and houses are dug into the hill, while more sturdy buildings, shutters creaking in the wind, sit down on the tailings dumps. A most fascinating place.



Frisco is a far cry from the 1870 hey-days but remains as one of Utah's most intact and ghostly abandoned towns. Numerous buildings, in various stages of decay, and store shells dot the townsite.

This 'IS WHAT YOR lookin' Fer!! Good Luck!

BRICK SALOON, THE/ Frisco/ Utah
Rev GF at 12 1/2¢ Bar IT/ Sq/ Br/ 23mm
HR 9 \$500-550



Not much is known at this time regarding this saloon. Believe that the coin is from the late 1880's. The town of Frisco had the reputation of having many men killed in gunfights in this early mining community.

COSMOPOLITAN/ SALOON/ Frisco, Utah
Rev GF One 12 1/2¢ Drink or Cigar/ Oct/ AI/ 25mm
HR10 \$250 - 350



Tough 'ghost town' saloon. Details are not known.

HAWKS & LOCKETT/ Frisco/ Utah
Rev GF One Drink/ Rd/ AI/ 22mm
HR10 Open



Saloon 1900 lists William Hawke.

SOUTHERN/ HOTEL/ Frisco, Ut/ Letters Incused
Rev GF One Drink/ Rd/ Br/ 23mm
HR10 \$300 - 400



1883-84 M. Mahoney, prop.
Hotel had a saloon.

LADY LUCK: In 1979, a lady from Fillmore, Utah, spent in the region of \$300 to \$400 for a metal detector, without mentioning it to her husband. His discovery caused much anger, which persisted days later when he drove her to the ghost town of Frisco, Utah. On getting out of the vehicle, she turned on the machine and received a signal almost immediately. It turned out to be an old purse containing seven five dollar gold pieces! Her husband has never said another word about the metal detector since that time!

All above dollar and rarity figures are subject to change.

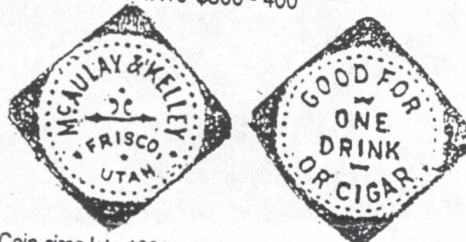
HORN SILVER MINE/ Boarding/ House/ SL Stamp Co/ (Frisco)
Rev GF 5¢ IT/ Rd/ Br/ 21mm
HR10 \$140 - 160



1910 'Horn Silver Mine Boarding House' was run by Albert Farnsworth, the cook was a Chinaman, and it had a girl waitress.

Frisco was one of the most violent towns in the West. It is now a ghost town. Tokens from this town are rare and difficult to locate. This is the only BOARDING HOUSE TOKEN KNOWN in Utah at present

MC AULAY & KELLEY/ Frisco/ Utah
Rev GF One Drink or Cigar/ Sq/ AI/ 25mm
HR10 \$300 - 400



Coin circa late 1880's early 1890's. J. D. McAulay was known in Frisco 1900 and Milford 1902-13. A. S. D. Kelley was known in the saloon business in the 1880's, known as the 'Palace Saloon'. Date that these two were together is not yet known.

MEINTASIS, G/ Frisco/ Utah
Rev GF 5¢ IT/ Rd/ Br/ 21mm
HR9 \$300 - 350



1920's

OSBORNE & OSBORN/ Frisco/ Utah
Rev GF One Drink or Cigar/ Rd/ AI/ 21mm
HR8 \$300 - 350



1900-09 Saloon - E. Osborne and M. H. Osborn
Note: 2 Tokens seen have holes.

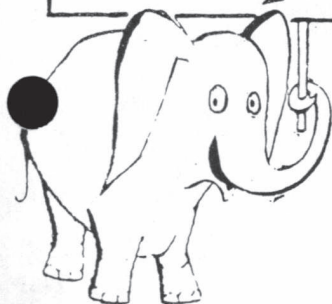
Two men, whilst digging for bottles in an old well at the rear of a drug store in this ghost town, pulled out many old bottles, some of which were caked in mud. It wasn't until some months later that one of them was cleaned up only to reveal a human fetus inside!

FIND THE RELICS AND TREASURES

- | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. ARROWHEAD | 9. COIN | 17. HORSESHOE | 25. LOCKET | 33. SPIKE |
| 2. BADGE | 10. DAGGER | 18. INSULATOR | 26. MEDAL | 34. SPOON |
| 3. BAYONET | 11. DIAMOND | 19. JEWEL | 27. NAIL | 35. SWORD |
| 4. BOTTLE | 12. EARRING | 20. JEWELRY | 28. NUGGET | 36. TOKEN |
| 5. BUCKLE | 13. FISHING WEIGHT | 21. JUG | 29. POTTERY | 37. TOOL |
| 6. BULLET | 14. FORK | 22. KEY | 30. RAMROD | 38. TOY |
| 7. BUTTON | 15. GOLD | 23. KNIFE | 31. RING | 39. TURQUOISE |
| 8. CHAIN | 16. GUN | 24. LAPEL PIN | 32. SILVER | 40. WATCH FOB |

E E A J X S Z S T F P U N W M W R R
P K V E P O T T E R Y J N A I L B O
I I O W E O H S E S R O H T T J J T
M P H E X L J S I Q A W Z C E O I A
E S S L Y E K L P D M R H H K R V L
D A W R X W V N N L R J I F C I A U
A N R Y D E M O J B O C F O O V G S
L D U R R J M O Q H D O U B L N Q N
P S O G I A D P V Q R I T B I O M I
I W X E I N A S L K D N P R A U J T
S I L D Z W G A R R O W H E A D U Q
F I S H I N G W E I G H T U G R G T
G B A Y O N E T C T D O A T Q B N E
E U J Y O K R E E H K K L U E U O L
N M J F L T F L B E A N O D T C T T
T E G G U N L T N A Z I I H G K T T
E P K Q R U G H V H S F N F O L U O
N H C R B A L A P E L P I N E E B B

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Old-Time Bottles

By Ettore and Diana Nannetti

Although old-time bottles are often purchased at local flea markets and from dealers, the real fun is to dig them up (literally) yourself. More often than not, most of your dug glass will be somewhat common, but occasionally rare examples worth hundreds of dollars will be encountered. What the average bottle digger hopes to find is basically what all bottle collectors seek — those bottles made between 1810 and 1910, which is considered the heyday of bottle-making in America. That is not to say that those manufactured after 1910 are not interesting or worth collecting; but since after 1910 bottles were machine made, many feel that the "individuality" was somewhat lost.

Nineteenth century bottles, on the other hand, were made by hand in varieties of shapes, colors, and incredible designs. Even the glass itself is very interesting for observant collectors. Usually bluish or greenish in color due to impurities, it often contains flaws such as surface irregularities, bubbles, and sometimes even bits of stone.

The way early bottles were made is in itself intriguing, and the methods and process used during manufacturing are determining factors in dating hand-blown bottles. Generally, before 1850 or so, a glob of melted glass was placed on the end of a blowpipe, then expanded by blowing through the pipe. Once the body of the bottle had reached the desired shape, it would be broken off the pipe. In order to shape the neck, an iron rod (pontil) was dipped into hot glass and fixed to the bottle's bottom to keep it from shifting. Once the pontil was broken off, at the end of the operation, a sharp, round mark (called a pontil scar) remained visible on the bottom of the bottle. Sometimes a pontil was heated enough to slightly melt the bottom of the bottle, to assure a good adhesion.

Bottles made this way (dating 1845-1870) tend to exhibit a black, red, or white round mark. Finally, a clamp was developed in the 1850s, which would

securely hold the bottle without leaving marks or scars. Thus a smooth, unscarred base denotes a post-1860 bottle.

Mold marks are also used to determine age. The earlier molds formed only the body, leaving the lips and neck to be made by hand and then applied to the body. Those bottles pre-1860 show a ridge down each side of the body, not reaching all the way up the neck. On bottles c. 1860, most of the neck could now be shaped in the mold, leaving a seam running higher up the neck. By the late 1800s, the molds were slightly modified, so that much of the lip could now be shaped. The mold mark now was evident within a quarter inch of the top of the bottle.

With the advent of modern technology in 1903, bottle-making machines left mold scars running over the top. Between 1890 and 1910, some tall wine bottles show no seam marks at all. That's because the manufacturers used a paste-type material in their molds to make the inside slippery. Spinning the bottles before removing them from the molds caused the seams to be erased. However, these bottles called "turn-mold bottles" tend to show tiny horizontal scratches which were caused by the spinning process.

Some of the more collectable bottles or rarities are whiskey bottles bearing the portraits of presidents. Obviously a good means of advertising, these were

often distributed to voters at election time, hoping to influence the person to vote "the right way."

Tonics became popular in the 19th century, supposedly good for the health, but most were nothing more than a substitute for whiskey. Many interesting examples of these containers have outlived their contents, to be found by present-day treasure hunters in old dumps, basements, and outhouses. Bitters were supposedly good for you and were widely used. Many of these bottles are prized by collectors because of their variety of shapes.

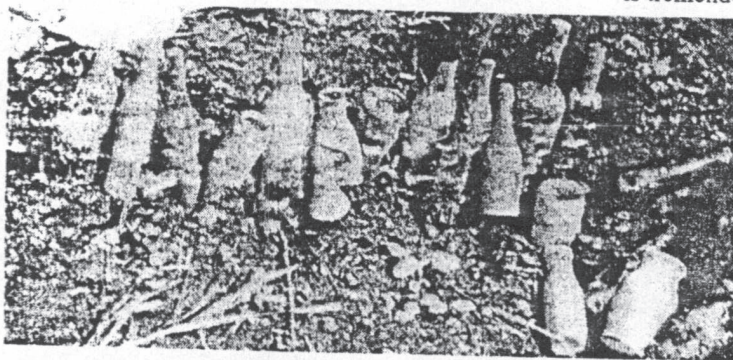
Perhaps the most interesting niche of bottle collecting is that of ink bottles. These were made in the shapes of bananas, umbrellas, figures of humans, and almost anything the manufacturers could think of, except ordinary bottles.

Numerous spas once bottled water from underground springs, usually in greenish bottles. The less common amber colored ones are highly collectable, especially if from now long-gone spas.

Another sought-after bottle is the poison bottle, often denoted by a skull and crossbones or some other similar warning sign, including of course the word "POISON." Recently, our friend Ron Gallo of Brooklyn, dug up a very interesting poison bottle. Shaped like a skeleton seated on a rock, it pointed up toward the sky with a finger.

These are just a few examples of the types of bottles you may encounter. Obviously, we have only scratched the surface, concerning what is collectable or desirable, since the field of collecting is tremendously varied. If you choose to

go out to dig for bottles as we did, please do not trespass. Always ask for permission and respect someone else's property. Others may be judged by your conduct, so please observe all rules and regulations in your area.



Vintage bottles, before and after cleaning.

OBITUARIES

Bessie (Nana) M. Thompson George (Tommy) Thompson



Bessie (Nana) Murray Thompson, age 94, and her son, George Alexander (Tommy) Thompson, age 65, died in an auto accident May 3, 1995.

Bessie was born May 18, 1901 in Park City, Utah to George and Margaret Murray. She married David M. Thompson August 15, 1922 in Heber City, Utah. She was educated and graduated from Park City High School. She lived in Park City and Layton, Utah, prior to residing in Heber City. She was a member of the LDS 6th Ward, Heber and member of the DUP.

Survived by her sister, Viola Koldewyn, Salt Lake; two children, Bonnie Jean Marson, Santa Rosa, Calif.; Arthur (Shirley) Thompson, Layton; six grandchildren; and 19 great-grandchildren. She was preceded in death by her husband, and son, David Murray; brothers, Arthur and John; and grandsons, Craig and Randy.

Bessie loved being with people, fishing, and camping. She retained her good health and humor and was a delight to everyone who knew her. She was one of Heber City's last descendants of Joseph Murdock, the original settler of Heber Valley.

George Alexander (Tommy) Thompson was born January 27, 1930 in Park City, Utah to Dave and Bessie Thompson. He served as a forward observer during the Korean War. He was a member of the LDS Church. He graduated from Park City High School. He worked as a security specialist and retired from Hill Air Force Base.

Survived by sister, Bonnie Jean Marson; brother, Arthur (Shirley) Thompson; six nephews and nieces. Preceded in death by his father and a brother, David, Jr.

George was a noted local historian and author of many books and publications. He loved exploring the Western Mountains, fishing, hunting, and snow shoeing. He will be greatly missed by everyone who knew him.

A double funeral services will be held Saturday, May 6, 1995 at 5 p.m. at the Heber City 6th Ward, 300 East 500 North. Friends may call one hour prior to services. Directors, Olpin Mortuary, T5/5

Without a doubt the following four books on different types of treasure to be found in Utah, written by George A. Thompson, are the most complete and comprehensive ever written about a specific state:

Some Dreams Die—a listing of Utah's ghost and near-ghost towns and lost treasures; *Lost Treasures on The Old Spanish Trail*—caches and lost mines left by the early Spanish; *Throw Down The Box*—treasure tales from Western stagecoaching; and *Faded Footprints—The Lost Rhoads Mine*—enough information on lost treasures, mines, waybills, and old maps to satisfy the most meticulous TH'er.

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